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Jan. 27, 66

THE USP

Copy 5

FEB 11 1966

WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature

Max. +14°C. Minimum -4°C.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:43 a.m.
Sun sets today at 5:20 p.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear

KABUL TIMES

Thursday Edition

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Share-e-Nau near Park
Cinema; Kabul International
Airport.

PRICE Af 2

VOL. IV, NO. 252.

KABUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1966, (DALV 7, 1344, S.H.)

47 Students Graduate From College Of Letters This Year

KABUL, January 27.—

THIS year's graduates of the College of Letters were introduced to Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Education, by the Dean of the College Wednesday afternoon.

The Minister congratulated the graduates on their achievement and reminded them of the responsibility which they have in helping fulfill national goals and in serving the society.

Earlier in the day they were presented to Torialai Etemadi, Rector of Kabul University.

After congratulating the stu-

dents on their graduation, the Rector expressed the hope that they would succeed in their future careers.

Etemadi said the responsibility of the informed and educated citizens is a grave one. The progress of the nation, said the Rector, depends on the devoted and dedicated work of the enlightened people.

Answering the Rector's remarks one of the graduates expressed gratitude for the efforts which the government has made to improve and expand education in the country and on behalf of his fellow graduates pledged to devote all their ability and know-how for the progress of the country and service of the people.

This year 47 students graduated from various departments of the College of Letters.

The college has special departments for Pakhtu language and literature, Dari language and literature, German language and literature, French language and literature, history and geography, and journalism.

This year's was the eighteenth class to graduate from the College. There were 445 students enrolled in the College this year out of whom 136 were women.

The final examinations at the College ended on Jan. 20th.

New UN Resident Representative Arrives In Kabul

KABUL, Jan. 27.—Arsene Shahbaz, who has been appointed Resident Representative of the United Nations and Representative of the Special Fund in Afghanistan, Wednesday presented his letter of introduction to the Afghan government. Arsene Shahbaz will also serve as United Nations information officer in Afghanistan.

Shahbaz succeeds Sixten Hepling who held this post for more than four years.

Shahbaz is 49 years old and is a citizen of Switzerland.

He completed his education in Geneva and holds a Ph.D. in law. He was awarded the diploma in 1942 after publishing a work on International Law.

He entered the service of the League of Nations in 1927 and since then has worked in various branches of the United Nations.

Since 1959 he has worked as Assistant Resident Representative of the United Nations in India.

Deputy Minister Of Press, Information Returns From USSR

KABUL, Jan. 27.—Mohammad Najim Arya, Deputy Minister and Abdul Haq Wala, director of the Department of the Cultural Relations of the ministry of Press and Information returned to Kabul Wednesday from Moscow.

The two-man delegation had gone to Moscow to sign a protocol for Afghan-Soviet cultural and scientific cooperation for the year 1966.

Arya said on arrival that negotiations on cultural and scientific cooperation for the next year lasted from Jan. 4 to 12.

Arya added the agreement will be effective from the date signed until Dec. 31, 1966.

General Mohammad Aref, Afghan Ambassador in the Soviet Union served as chairman of the Afghan delegation.

Mrs. Gandhi Hopes For Closer Indo-Afghan Relations

KABUL, January 27.—

MRS. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, in her letter of thanks for a congratulatory message from Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, said that she will make every effort to achieve closer relations between Afghanistan and India.

The Indian Prime Minister expressed the hope that India could make a joint effort with Afghanistan in the international field for the fulfillment of common goals.

In another message the Indian Prime Minister has expressed thanks for the sympathy shown by the Afghan Prime Minister on the occasion of the late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri's death. She said that Shastri died

while serving the cause of peace and that the Tashkent Declaration will remain as a long-lasting monument to his services.

Soviet Deputy Minister Meets Engineer Salim

KABUL, Jan. 27.—Valeri Igrvski, the Deputy Minister of Geology of the USSR met Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries, Wednesday morning at his office.

Igrvski, who arrived in Afghanistan sometime ago, discussed matters of mutual interest with the minister.

The Afghan Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries and a number of Soviet experts engaged in various development projects of mines and industries in Afghanistan were also present at the meeting.

Thais Call Cambodian Complaint Groundless

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Jan. 27. (Reuters).—Thailand yesterday rejected a Cambodian complaint that a Thai mine, placed inside Cambodian territory, had killed two soldiers.

The Thai delegate, said in a letter to U Thant, the UN Secretary-General the accusation was "totally false and groundless".

Delegates Subdued As Geneva Conference On Disarm. Reopens After 4 Month Recess

GENEVA, Jan. 27. (Reuters).—A subdued atmosphere is prevailing among delegates from seventeen countries assembling here today to resume the disarmament parley after a four-month interruption.

As in the past, the chair reserved for France remains vacant.

Delegates from the four western countries (United States, Britain, Italy, and Canada), from the east bloc (Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Bulgaria) and from the eight non-aligned nations (India, Burma, Ethiopia, Nigeria, UAR, Brazil, Mexico, and Sweden) have arrived over the past few days.

Statements made upon their re-

turn here by the champions of disarmament talks, Semjon Tsarapkin of the Soviet Union and William Foster from the United States, were marked by reserve.

Observers noted the absence of a new phase in disarmament talks. Considering the fact that during the past two years no substantial progress has been made towards achieving the object of the conference, it is hardly surprising that the champions are entering the arena with rather timid optimism.

The escalation in the Vietnam war since last August is another aggravating factor.

Both Tsarapkin and Foster have unequivocally stated that their

countries give first priority to the conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of atomic weapons.

A NATO sharing in nuclear armament, the main stumbling block for the Soviet Union during last years talks, seems to command much less attention now.

Nevertheless, the United States has left no doubt about standing to its commitments towards its allies in the NATO.

The opening speech of Tsarapkin, whose turn it is to preside over today's first plenary session, is generally awaited with great interest. (See also page 2)



On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of Indian Republic Day a reception was held by P.N. Thapar, Indian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, at the Kabul Hotel Wednesday evening.

The reception was attended by His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Cabinet members, high ranking Afghan civil and military officials, and members of diplomatic corps and press men.

Prime Minister Maiwandwal and Mrs. Maiwandwal are pictured with Indian Ambassador and Mrs. Thapar.

Nepal, Pakistan Consider Joint Industrial Projects

KARACHI Jan. 27. (Reuters).—Nepalese Foreign Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista said here Wednesday Nepal welcomed the idea of joint ventures with Pakistani industrialists.

Speaking to reporters on the second day of a week's official visit, he predicted the development of trade with Pakistan.

U.S. Makes No Decision To Resume N. Vietnam Bombing

A WHITE House spokesman said Tuesday that no decision has been reached on a resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam.

The suspension is now in its 41 day.

Bill Moyers, White House Press Secretary, said the matter of bombing stands exactly where it was eight days ago when he told newsmen that no decision has been reached. He commented in reply to press inquiries.

Moyers said he was not in a position to comment on a Washington report that the United States has advised foreign governments that it cannot endanger American forces by continuing the bombing suspension indefinitely.

Regarding a Cairo report that the United States has sent a new peace offer to Hanoi through the United Arab Republic and meanwhile will hold off on a resumption of bombing, he said: "that story has no basis".

Moyers said that Lucius Battle, U.S. Ambassador to the United Arab Republic, met Monday in Cairo with foreign ministry officials but that he presented no new in-

Britain Has No Plans To Send Troops To Vietnam

NEW YORK, Jan. 27. (Reuters).—Michael Stewart, British Foreign Secretary, made clear on arrival here last night that Britain had no plans to send any troops to South Vietnam.

Asked if the labour government was considering any such move, he said it would be "inappropriate" for Britain to send troops while making efforts to reach a peaceful settlement.

Stewart, here for talks starting in Washington tomorrow with U.S. government leaders, said that as chairman of the international control commission on Vietnam, Britain was making every effort to get the Soviet Union to agree to a conference which the U.S. could attend. So far these efforts had been fruitless.

He said his visit to the United States, and the visit of Britain's Defence Secretary Denis Healey, were part of the process of reviewing Britain's defence commitments.

Healey will go to Australia following talks in Washington.

The Foreign Secretary and Healey will see Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, and Robert McNamara, U.S. Defence Secretary.

U.S. Senator Urges Agricultural Aid Be Increased

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. (Reuters).—A bill aimed at stimulating agricultural progress in developing nations and expanding and reorganizing the U.S. food for peace programme was introduced in the Senate Wednesday by Senator Walter Mondale, Democrat of Minnesota.

Senator Mondale, who recently toured India and other underdeveloped countries, said that a disaster was in the making in these nations. "Thousands of people are already starving to death each day while millions of others have their minds and bodies stunted by malnutrition," he told the Senate.

"Thus, it is imperative that something be done to increase world food production before it is too late".

His bill would permit increased use of American agricultural abundance to meet immediate food shortage.

But the major emphasis would be on long-range agricultural development in developing nations by building self-help incentives into the U.S. food for peace programme.

Senator Mondale entitled his bill the "world hunger act of 1966".

Official sources said the Mondale bill was generally in line with objectives sought by the Johnson administration but that it was an independent initiative.

Pharmacies Get Warning To Observe Night Duty

KABUL, Jan. 27.—The Ministry of Health gave a warning Wednesday to the owners of a number of pharmacies which were not open during the evenings on which they were supposed to be on duty.

The Department of Inspection of the Health Ministry told all the city's pharmacies that if they were found closed on the nights during which they are required to remain open they will either be fined or closed entirely.

Feature On Maiwandwal

Our readers' attention is called to a personal profile of Premier Maiwandwal on page 3 of today's paper.

Starting with this issue, Kabul Times will carry a new feature titled "Personality In The News".

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

For every ten jokes, thou
hast got an hundred enemies.

Geneva Conference Resumes Sessions

It is heartening to see that the 17-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference is being reconvened today after a four-month recess.

The conference, which held its first meeting four years ago in March, has so far discussed the problems of disarmament in the proper perspective but unfortunately agreements have not yet been reached on ways to solve the problems.

Control of weapons' production, the prevention of dissemination of atomic weapons, ways to carry out periodic inspections, and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes are some of the problems which the conference has already considered.

Major powers now hold large stockpiles of atomic weapons. Destroying them is as urgent a problem as finding a way to limit further production and research devoted to inventing highly destructive weapons.

Every effort of disarm is an attempt to create respect for law and international order. But this goal can be reached only if there is mutual trust and confidence between nations. At the present time it is very difficult to imagine the major powers trusting each other to the extent of exchanging information about nuclear weapons and the capabilities of their missiles. But some basis of confidence must be found if concrete and useful results are to be achieved.

Initial press reports from Geneva call the atmosphere subdued as the conference resumes. The Vietnam situation especially aggravates the relations between the nations which are participating. But we hope this estimate only means that the delegates realise the difficulties involved and are approaching the situation realistically.

We strongly hope that the conference will take some steps at this session toward disarmament and thus toward saving mankind from the danger of nuclear war.

Peshawar Paper Comments On Afghan-Pakistan Relations

Following is the text of an editorial published in the *Khyber Mail* in Peshawar on Dec. 31, 1965. The editorial, entitled "Worth-While Visit" comments on President Ayub Khan's visit to Afghanistan.

Geographical position of the two countries and their historical antecedents are such that relations between them should not only be friendly but fraternal. But in view of the bad blood that has existed between them for over sixteen years and which had culminated in total diplomatic rupture in 1961 a good deal of ground may have to be covered before what now is little more than a wish becomes a reality. The point of difference is only too well known

and it may be possible to meet the Afghan wish halfway without prejudice to the integrity of this country. This perhaps is within the realm of practicability. It is only that the two countries bring themselves to the realisation of their mutual dependability.

As so often when relations between neighbours be foggy, there are elements on both sides who seem to think that the two countries 'better remain at arm's length. There are also some who have sectarian prejudices and think that Afghanistan has no real tolerance for sects other than the one of the majority there. Still some others seem to think that too close a togetherness may have upset the "balance of power" as

between the various regions of the country. In Afghanistan, too, there have been misgivings, especially in the remoter regions, mainly through ignorance of the conditions here. These misgivings were fanned further by the disgruntled Powindabs who were stopped from coming here in 1962 and who have since been spreading tales that we were perhaps some heartless people. All these are things that have to be thrashed out and considered steps taken towards the removing of the misgivings. This may take time but we have already got off to a good start and much shall depend on an effective and well-maintained follow-up of the present opening.

In view of what happened in

September, and what might be happening still, we have to make sure that if our eastern horizon be so murky then we should have fewer worries from other sides. We make border with Afghanistan for 1500 miles, and it is to the credit of that country that at a time when our attention was fully diverted towards meeting the threat from the side of India she did nothing to complicate matters for us on this border. For any diversionary action on her part would have constrained us to redeploy our defence potential, not without prejudice to our capability in the war with India. She scrupulously stayed away from this, however, so that we could prosecute the war with undivided attention.

Parlance Of International Relations Grows In Sputnik Age

By SHAFIE RAHEL

New terms are coined in every field of knowledge. This is true in political science and international relations, too.

The coining of new terms and words is the result of the 'need' of the times. For instance, before the sixteenth century the term sovereignty did not exist.

Since 1956 some new terms have found a place in the terminology of international relations. This year is earmarked by the launching of the first sputnik.

These are four main reasons for the coining of new terms in international relations.

First, intensification of ideological warfare and augmentation of polemics between the opposing world blocs.

Second, the search for peace including attempts to disarm and prevent proliferation of atomic weapons.

Third, the Vietnam war.

Fourth, the accelerated pace of technological progress.

Terms such as sputnik and satellite came into frequent use in the world beginning in 1956. Similarly, words such as missiles, anti-missiles,

and anti-missiles missiles are also of very recent origin.

War plane manufacturers are all ways on the look out for new and attractive names. In most cases they appear to try to use abbreviations instead of full names. Air planes are called F-104 F-105, BR 52, BR 57 and BR 58. Some other abbreviated terms used frequently in the new terminology are ICBM, TNF, CNF.

Sometimes terms are coined to horrify the listener—such as Thunderbird or to disguise their use such as the Bluebird plane.

The latest trend is to follow the pattern of Ian Fleming. That is to coin strange-sounding words after Fleming's (007). The X-15 air plane which have a top speed of 3000 miles an hour and takes off from the stomach of another plane, in flight, sounds mysterious from its very name.

The term co-existence with which we are familiar was followed by another term last year known as "the policy of mutual example". This policy is not identical with that of co-existence but is supposed to

encourage the grounds for it between the nations of the world.

In frequent use since the Vietnam war are terms like retaliation, escalation, massive retaliation, and suspension. Taking the issue to the "conference table" is common parlance among the journalists. These terms are used by all the agencies turning their dispatches into practically identically worded reports.

Somehow, the use of newly coined terms by the opposing parties engaged in overt conflict creates interest and even fascination. Once a world leader uses a new term—such as "feverish repose" or "flexible response", or "elasticity of approach"—he not only makes headlines in the press but also enters the history books. No one knows whether Louis XIV actually said "I am the state" or not but from his day onwards the term has been in usage.

Similarly, another world statement once said: "after me, the flood". This too is a common parlance in international relations.

A great deal of brain power is of-

ten used before a new term or word is coined, for after all, to add another term to a branch of knowledge is not a joke.

The latest, most horrifying term, which has been in use for the last ten years and whose coiner is most probably Prof. J. Morgenthau, is the word "Total War". It is a concise way of expressing a frightening concept.

Total war, as Morgenthau points out, consists of the total participation of the total population in a total war. In such a war, victory can never be the aim. It would result in the destruction and complete annihilation of mankind.

The coining of terms will not stop. It will continue for at least two reasons.

First, the English language despite tall claims by the linguists and philologists is limited.

Second, the world is still backward. Our civilisation has not yet reached its saturation point. There is a seemingly endless scope for new inventions that may affect international relations. Vertical-take-off planes are already being planned, for instance.

Id Travelers Face Dust, Unmarked Barriers, Rising Prices

BY TEKEY

There is no doubt that attempts to increase the influx of foreign tourists will help the economy of the country but the Department of Tourism and provincial administrators should not allow themselves to overlook local tourism.

The provinces of Laghman, Kunar and Nangarhar are among the areas which would benefit greatly if adequate facilities were provided there for visiting weekenders and vacationers from Kabul and other colder areas of the country.

During the Id days the hotels which exist in Jalalabad were packed to capacity and visitors were roaming the streets in search of a place to pass the night. And there was no one to help them. The municipal corporation of Jalalabad apparently started its vacation long before Id. Except for the few paved streets, dust hovered all over the city's roads and avenues. With the passing of each car puffs of dust attacked men and women who had left Kabul for that city to breathe mild and fresh air.

Although Charbagh and Sultan Poor, located only a few miles out of Jalalabad are among the best spots in the area only few people went there owing to the condition of the road. The situation was no better in the city's park. Not a drop of water was sprinkled on any of the parks' lanes.

The shopkeepers of Jalalabad raised their prices by hours not by days. Sugar cane was sold at Af. 28 for a seer the day before Id but on third day of Id the price rose to Af. 40, and there was not much to be bought as the shopkeepers begrudged employing another cutter. It is certain that they would have much more business if they kept prices steady and had a larger supply on hand.

Oranges raised in Jalalabad are sold Af. 2.50 per pound in Kabul while in Jalalabad one pound sold for Af. 3.50 during Id.

Jalalabad's biggest hotel, Spin Ghar, was run in an interesting manner. The cook who prepares kabab said in a triumphant manner, "I have moved my stand to

this corner so that no one sees me. You should see", he said, "how much kabab these people want. I'm only prepared to cook as much as I did before Id".

The dining room of the hotel was turned into a gambling hall. It became the scene of a good fight, between the card players on Tuesday evening. Tables were turned upside down, and chairs, bottles, cups and saucers served as weapons.

Getting to and from Jalalabad, for those who had no means of transportation of their own, was not easy either. Every vehicle quoted a different fare and packed in as many passengers as the city buses in Kabul.

A couple of teachers at the College of Economics at Kabul University had a complaint against the toll collectors. Their car smashed into the unmarked road block which the toll collectors maintain on the road. There was no warning of the blockade.

For those who had a place of their own in the city and drove their own car things were not so bad. The weather was soothing,

And if they kept away from the centre of the city they did not face any unpleasantness.

But these are not the people who provide business for the city's merchants.

If the municipal corporation of Jalalabad and those of other towns where people flee from the cold weather see that more facilities are provided for these visitors their attempts will surely help employ more people and bring more business to their towns.

The Department of Tourism can also help in this respect. If it moves all the camping facilities which it has for use during the summer months to warmer areas in the winter there will be room for many more visitors in these towns.

It could also help by collaborating with businessmen and municipal corporations in setting up cafeterias and restaurants.

Thousands of visitors flocked to the riverside in Behsood near Jalalabad each evening but there was not a single place to have a cup of tea there.

Geneva Disarmament Committee Reconvenes Today

GENEVA, Jan. 26.—The Geneva disarmament conference, set to reconvene in Geneva Thursday, will mark on March 14 the fourth anniversary of its first meeting.

Since that date in 1962, the conference—carried on through an 18-nation committee—has held 234 plenary meetings in the Palace of Nations.

The 18-nation group is an outgrowth of an impasse that developed in efforts to reach arms control and disarmament agreements through United Nations machinery.

In 1959, major powers sought to reach agreement outside the world organisation. A 10-nation disarmament committee was organised by the foreign ministers of France, Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States. It consisted of five North

Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) nations (France, Britain, Canada, Italy, and the United States) and five Eastern bloc nations (Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania).

The Soviet Union and the United States agreed in 1961 to add eight non-aligned nations to the committee. These were Brazil, Mexico, Burma, Nigeria, Ethiopia, United Arab Republic and Sweden. France is officially a member of the 18-nation committee, but never has attended the conference table. The organisation, however, is formally called the eighteen-nation committee on disarmament.

Although the committee is endorsed by the United Nations and reports to it, it is not a UN member organisation, yet its meetings are at-

tended by a representative of the UN Secretary-General.

The United Nations has its own disarmament commission, made up of representatives of all UN members. All nations on the Geneva negotiating committee are members of this commission. The UN General Assembly makes recommendations to the Geneva committee.

The committee conducts its negotiations under a joint U.S.-USSR "statement of agreed principles", arrived at during their 1961 bilateral talks.

The statement sets general and complete disarmament as the goal, but recognised that initial disarmament measures can be decided upon and carried out before agreement on an over-all programme is reached. It cites the need for interna-

tional peace-keeping machinery to accompany advances toward general and complete disarmament and the need for adequate control and verification measures.

The statement says that a programme for general and complete disarmament should contain the following provisions: disbanding of armed forces; elimination of all stockpiles of nuclear weapons and cessation of production of such weapons; elimination of the means of delivery of weapons of mass destruction; the abolishment of organisations which promote military training, and the discontinuance of military expenditures.

The UN General Assembly approved the statement of agreed principles and endorsed the com-

(Contd. on page 5)

60 Years Ago People Wore Half-Stitched Coats During Id

BY A STAFF WRITER

If you were walking on one of the main streets in Kabul 60 years ago on an Id you could come across people carrying half-stitched, half-tailored coats, overcoats, and dresses.

There was nothing unusual about this then. People who could not get their new dresses finished by the first day of the Id, were permitted by custom to put the material or the half-stitched clothes on their shoulders and go to their relatives' homes for greetings.

During the reign of Amir Mohammad Afzal Khan and before the civil servants were received by the king. The officials stayed for lunch and before leaving the palace were presented with a silk scarf, and Noqul. (Noqul is made of almond or pistachio covered with sugar).

Amir Shir Ali Khan and Amir Abdur Rahman Khan followed this custom.

But in the reign of Amir Habibullah Khan the number of civil servants increased so much that the custom of giving lunch was abolished. But the presentation of sweets and scarfs continued. At the time of Amir Amanullah

Khan the presentation of sweets and scarfs too was abolished.

A special custom also governed going to Id prayers. Until the reign of Amir Amanullah Khan, the Afghan kings would ride a horse—usually a white horse—followed by all the officials of the government to Idgah (the place for worship). People would line the sides of the streets to welcome and see their king.

After the Id prayers were over even strangers would greet one another.

The custom of Id—which is still prevalent in some parts of the country—is the payment of cash money to children. Depending on the financial ability of the head of the family, Idi was offered to all the children below the age of 14.

Certain customs also existed about couples who were engaged. The family of the bridegroom would receive sweets, food, and clothes from the brides side of the family.

The eve preceding Id is known as Shabi Mordaha—or the evening to remember the death. One way of observing this night is the distribution of Halwa to the poor and the beggars.

Personality In The News:

Premier Maiwandwal Combines Talents Of Journalist, Linguist, Bridge Player



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal

The 46-year-old Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is the youngest premier the country has had during this century.

A self-made man, Maiwandwal has wide interests. He has been an outstanding journalist and has impressive command of English, Dari and Pakhtu. Probably few know that he is a good bridge player too.

Quiet and retiring by nature, he is soft-spoken. He is a patient and attentive listener and never interrupts a dialogue until the other person has completed his sentence. He talks with deliberation weighing his words. The pauses in his speeches help him to remind himself of what he has said and committed himself to.

Premier Maiwandwal is keenly conscious of time and wants to save as much of it for better use as he can. He is impatient of long introductions during a conversation and is not interested in "useless philosophisation".

He is publicity-shy and with his dignified, aloof manner, he gives the impression of seeking isolation. He has a contemplative but a determined air.

Maiwandwal never talks or casually mentions what he knows and what he likes. It is only by chance that one gets to know about his hobbies and talents. His brilliant speech in the Wolesi Jirgah after receiving the vote of confidence was a pleasant surprise even to those who have known him for years.

For journalists, however, he has created a problem. Since he speaks extempore, they find it difficult to report his speeches. He has set a new example to others and provided a new experience.

Meanwhile, journalists are learning. (Contd. on page 6)

School Prepares Musicians In Hometown Of Violin

Cremona is the home of the violin. The first artisan workshop in the city was opened by Andrea Amati (1505-1579) who passed down secret of making string instrument to his son Gerolamo. The art then went to Gerolamo's son Nicola who is considered the master of the whole school. Among the most famous pupils of Nicola was Andrea Guarneri (1646-1686) and Antonio Stradivarius (1644-1737), both of them founders of a long line of master craftsmen who carried the art they had learned.

In Cremona, the cult of these great artists is practised through

the building of monuments, the naming of squares and streets after famous craftsmen and through a school that is responsible for teaching the great art of making string instruments.

This is the International School of Violin Making, which is open to Italians and non-Italians alike. The school possesses the finest apparatus and machinery that modern science and technology can offer and, with their help, the trainee is able to create perfect instruments that correspond in very detail to the early models.

The school consists of: a laboratory for the study and application

of varnishes; a technological laboratory for basic tests on materials used in the construction of violins; a workshop for the actual building of violins with special instruments that include electronic apparatus constructed at the school itself. With this apparatus, which is highly accurate, it is possible to discover defects in a violin, to discover the exact point of this defect and to then make the necessary corrections.

The school is also able to benefit from study of models made by many famous craftsmen of Cremona. These models are kept in the near-

by "Stradivarius Museum" which also houses some very interesting documents and technical information concerning the work of the great violin-makers of the past. There are details on models of Amati and Stradivarius and particulars as to how they made their instruments, plans of all types of string instruments, signed by the original craftsmen, plans of instruments intended for the "quintetto medico" of 1960, and "designs for violin and viola", one of which was reproduced by Antonio Stradivarius in 1736 one year before his death.

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Strange-Looking Machine To Study Moon

A strange-looking laboratory vehicle, designed in the United States to study desert rocks and sand, is now also being used to test instruments which American astronauts will need for moon explorations.

The machine, traveling laboratory, presents so fantastic an appearance that, on first sight, it might indeed be thought to come from another planet.

The tires, which are five feet (1.5 metres) in diameter, support a bulky undercarriage. Cradled in it is a long, tubular cockpit, resembling the tank of a gasoline truck, except that this "tank" has large windows in front and on the sides and houses the laboratory.

Two men can live and work inside this laboratory continuously for two weeks. Air conditioning keeps them comfortable even in hot desert surroundings. They can conduct experiments with a variety of geological and physical instruments installed inside the vehicle.

Many of these instruments are similar to those now being designed for the Lunar Excursion Module in which the first U.S. astronaut will land on and explore the moon, hopefully before 1970.

The vehicle is now in operation at various fields in Southern California and will also be used for geological studies of lava rocks and sandy desert in other areas of the Southwestern United States.

The vehicle, which is 16 feet (4.9 metres) long, nine feet (2.7 metres) wide, and 10 feet (3.0 metres) high, was built by General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan.

The design is emphasised that the vehicle is intended only for geological surveys on earth, and W. Germany, Pakistan Sign Aid Agreement.

BOON, Jan. 27. (Reuters).—An agreement under which West Germany will grant Pakistan capital aid worth 110 million marks was initiated by representatives of the two countries here Wednesday.

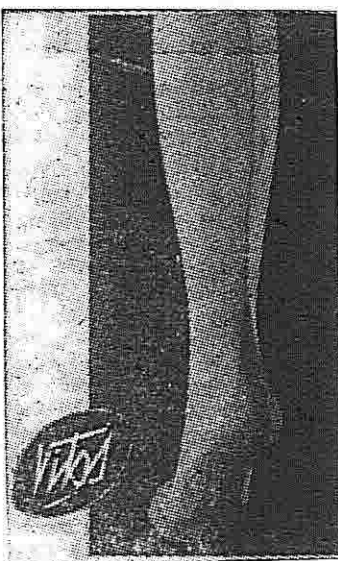
The agreement finalised last November, also foresees West German guarantee aid to Pakistan worth 42,500,000 marks.

The aid will go towards various projects under Pakistan's third five-year economic plan.



New Lunar Vehicle

not for the moon. However, because of the similarity of the instruments and, perhaps, even of the terrain in both moon and earth surveys, the vehicle's operations may give scientists a better understanding of how machines and instruments might be used on the moon.



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Imports Rise 14.5 Per Cent In U.S. During Last Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The United States import boom last year was the strongest in many years, and Commerce Department officials expect the inflow in 1966 to reach new heights.

U.S. imports in 1965 rose about 14.5 per cent over 1964. The current heavy demand for foreign goods is growing apace the expanding U.S. economy.

U.S. Secretary of Commerce John Conner said at a press conference last week that his department had expected some leveling off, or even a decline, in the rate of import increase during the fourth quarter of 1965. However, the rate rose even more than in the third quarter. And the growing domestic market will exert a "great pull" on imports in 1966, he added.

The most spectacular rise centered on imports of iron and steel products from both Europe and Japan. Figures through October show that from Europe these shipments increased by \$ 196 million or 69 per cent—to \$ 484 million during the first ten months of 1965. From Japan, the increase in this sector was \$ 186 million or 86 per cent, to a total of \$ 402 million.

The original stimulus to steel imports in the earlier months of the year was the threat of a strike in U.S. steel mills, but the pace of imports remained vigorous after this was no longer a factor.

Moreover, different types of

machinery have risen by almost as much as iron and steel. These items, products in which U.S. firms in the past had a special advantage, are finding an expanding market in this country.

More significant than the recent rise in imports of steel and other metals, the Commerce Department says, is the increase in imports of manufactured capital and consumer goods, particularly since 1963. In 1965, such imports advanced to 1.3 per cent of U.S. final sales of goods, as compared with 0.9 per cent in early 1961.

A partial explanation of the accelerated rate of U.S. imports is found in a slackened demand from other industrialized countries. Foreign producers, with no reduction in plant output, turned to the expanding U.S. market to sell their goods.

The rise in U.S. imports has come at a time when U.S. business firms are trying to increase exports as part of the nation's effort to end the balance-of-payments deficit—the amount by which U.S. dollars going abroad have exceeded total receipts from foreign sources.

Total U.S. exports last year rose by about 4 per cent over 1964 to an estimated \$ 26,300 million. But with total imports approximately 14.5 per cent higher, the trade surplus appears to have declined to just over \$ 5,000 million in 1965, compared with \$ 6,500 million in 1964.

(Contd. on page 6)

SOVIET MAGAZINES

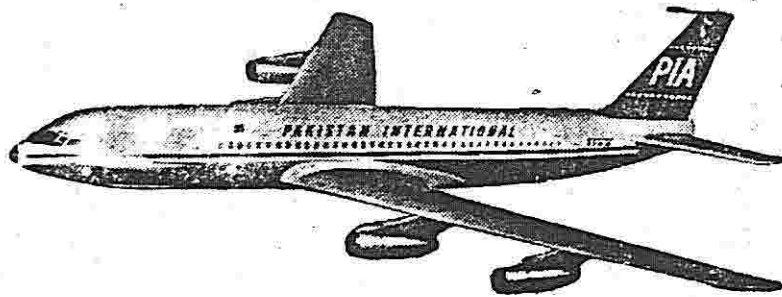


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4. Mr. Rashid c/o Kandahar Press Office—Kandahar.
5. Mr. Shah Zaker, Jami High School Herat.

Further details may be obtained from the above addresses. Last date for subscriptions is Akrah 17, 1344 (November 1, 1965).

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Air Services

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

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Arrival-1050
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1605
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1330
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Beirut
Departure-1030
Kabul-Beirut
Departure-0800
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1030
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1230
T M A
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-0830

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1030
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-0830

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0945
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1510
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-1300
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0915
Departure-0830
Kabul-Khost

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Fire Brigade	20121-210122
Police	20507-21122
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24585
New Clinic	24272
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Ariana Booking Office	24731-24732
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	22316
	20763
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Faryabi	Phone No. 20851
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Haidar	Phone No. 22954
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High Blood Pressure Results From Nervous System Changes

Soviet scientists have proved that high blood pressure is connected with changes in the higher regions of man's central nervous system.

According to the work of Ivan Pavlov high blood pressure is a specific form of neurosis, a disease of the cortex and subcortex of the brain which control the state of the heart and vascular system. Frequent emotional experiences can be the cause of functional debilitation of the cortical cells, followed by a rise of blood pressure.

The Kharkov Research Institute of Endocrinology and Hormone Chemistry studies the role of endocrine glands in the development of cardiovascular diseases. Hormones play an important part in the functions of the cardiovascular system, hence the need of an experiment model of high blood pressure originated by the endocrines, reproducing in the laboratory the pathological symptoms observed in men suffering from the disease.

The experiments were made on animals in which high blood pressure originated by the central-nervous and endocrine systems. In many aspects resembling high blood pressure in man, was reproduced. Disorders of the vascular reactions and symptoms of high blood pressure are diminished and can even completely disappear when the inhibiting processes (normal sleep, sleep under the influence of medical substances and sedatives) reach a normal level.

Bromides are often prescribed by physicians in case of high blood pressure. They have a good effect on the cortex and improve the pa-

tient's general condition. But the physician and patient must be very careful in their use of bromide, which must be prescribed and taken in doses strictly corresponding to the state of the patient's nervous system. Excessive doses of Bromides increase the sensitivity of the centres controlling blood pressure which may rise still higher.

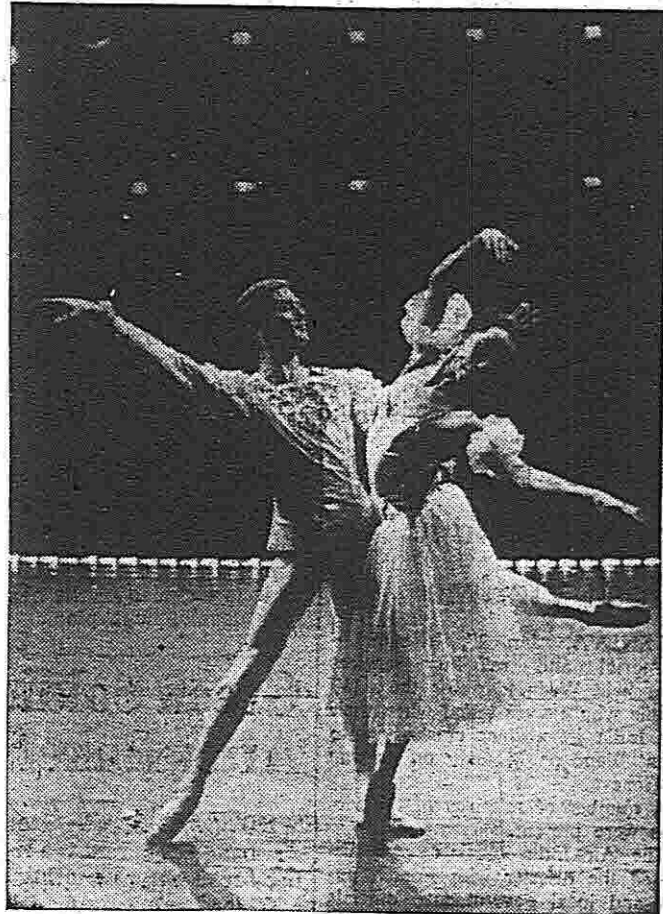
The Institute has developed and recommended for regular production some effective medicines against high blood pressure. One of them is pyrilin. In clinical tests it has proved stable in storage, non-hygroscopic, quickly absorbed from the intestinal tract and less toxic than similar preparations produced abroad. The method of pyrilin production elaborated by the institute is more accessible and cheaper than the technological methods applied in other countries.

Ornid is another medicine recommended by the Institute for the treatment of the first and second stages of high blood pressure, spasms of the peripheral vessels and some other diseases. According to the clinical tests ornid is a good remedy in case of acute blood pressure because its effect is very quick, and in cases of chronic nephritis accompanied by high blood pressure.

According to information provided by the Ukrainian Institute of Clinical Medicine (Kiev) a two or three weeks treatment with ornid improves the patient's condition so much that they can be allowed to leave the hospital. The whole course is four weeks. In some cases ornid improves the state of the eyeground, partly dilates the arteries and reduces the convulsions of minor vessels.

The scientists of the Institute have made a special effort to find means of prevention and treatment for diseases connected with an abnormally high content of cholesterol in man's organism. Cetamphen is a new Soviet medicine which reduces the content of cholesterol in the blood. It can be applied within very wide limits: in the treatment of high blood pressure with symptoms of high content of cholesterol, arterosclerosis, aortocardioclerosis, cerebroclerosis and some other diseases.

The subject on which the Institute's scientists are now working is synthesis of substances with a guided therapeutic influence on the biochemical processes of the organism leading to high blood pressure and arterosclerosis.



Maria Tallchief, prima ballerina of the New York City Ballet, was engaged by Director Rolf Liebermann to perform at the Hamburg State Opera. She made her debut here as "Cinderella" in Serge Prokovieff's full length ballet and danced her way, along with her partner Heinz Clauss (our photo), to a thundering success. Production and choreography of Hamburg's ballet master Peter van Dyk avoided the overly broad pantomimic passages of the "ballet d'action" in favour of pure dancing representation that in a very humorous way did full honours to Prokovieff music.

Bulgarian National Economy Plan Approved By Assembly

ACCORDING to preliminary data, the 1965 Bulgarian National Economic Plan has been overfulfilled. Compared with 1964, there has been an increase in industrial output by more than 13 per cent as against the 9.8 per cent in the plan.

This is the highest per centage of increase achieved in the Fourth Five-Year Plan, which ends this year. The output of a number of major products, such as iron, cast iron, steel, oil, nitrogen fertilizers, and some types of machines and equipment has grown a good deal more by from 17 to 200 per cent. The enterprises which have been working on the basis of the new system of planning and managing the national economy, have played an important part in overfulfilling the plan.

The construction of the major industrial projects has been continued all through 1965. A num-

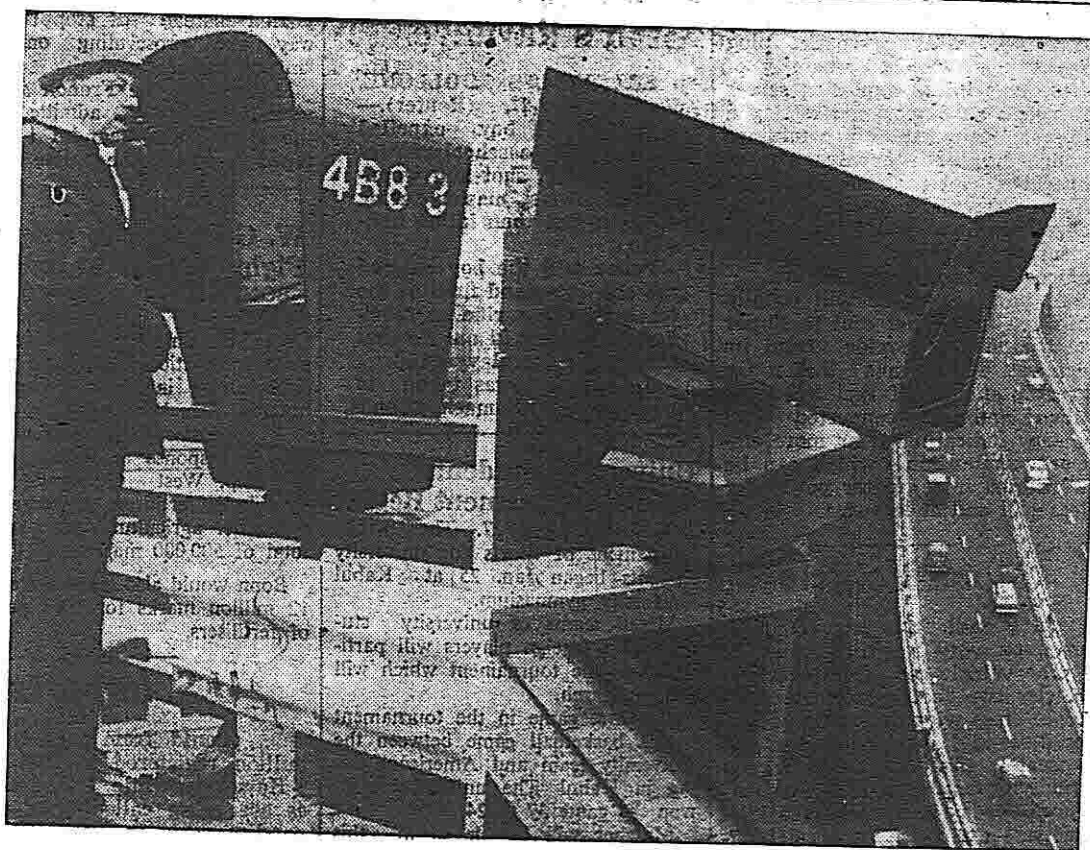
ber of factories and workshops have been completed in the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Combine, the Bourgas Petrochemical Combine, the Plovdiv Non-Ferrous Metals Combine and in the electrolytic Copper Works in Pirdop. Construction work has advanced on the sites of the thermal electric power stations in the Maritsa East Industrial Combine and in Varna. The total capacity of these prospects now exceeds 2,500 megawatt. Over 1700 million leva have been spent as capital investments, this being more than in any other year of the five-year plan.

Much has been done in 1965 to meet the population's requirements in industrial goods. An ever greater variety of goods have been appearing in the home market: household refrigerators and other electric appliances, television sets, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, cars, a large variety of and more best quality fabrics, ready-made clothing and shoes. There has been also a great abundance of staple foodstuffs in the market, and especially of fish, fruit, and vegetables.

In 11th session of the Bulgarian National Assembly held in Sofia two bills, one dealing with the national economy plan and the other with the 1966 budget were passed.

This year (the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan), according to the national economy plan law, national income is to grow by 9.5 per cent over the 1965 figure and will reach the figure of 7,200 million leva. Capital investments will amount to 2050 million leva. The industrial output covered by the plan will grow by 10.6 per cent in comparison with 1965. The farms will provide 1624 million leva worth of agricultural products for the purchasing organisations. Retail trade turnover is to grow by 5.9 per cent over the 1965 figure and foreign trade will grow by 15.9 per cent. The productivity of labour in industry will increase by 6 per cent.

(Contd. on page 6)



Remote control equipment now allows complete surveillance of traffic on new British highway by the police. With the telephone at left any emergency can be immediately reported. The television cameras feed pictures back to the police station.

Ministry Invites People To Submit Their Views On Country's Economic Situation

KABUL, January 27.—THE Ministry of Planning issued a statement Wednesday asking informed and enlightened citizens to send their views on the economic situation of the country to the Ministry.

A Planning Ministry source said in accordance with the recent statements made by the Prime Ministry, the Ministry of Planning has started work on gathering, studying and coordinating people's views on the economic situation of the country so that use can be made of these suggestions in drafting the third five-year plan and constructive ideas can be put to work after they are studied and found to be feasible.

Services Held For Mont Blanc Crash Victims

GENEVA, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Memorial and religious services were held Wednesday for the 117 people who were killed when their Air India jet airliner crashed into Mont Blanc on Monday on its way to Geneva.

A number of relatives of the victims were present.

The Air India officials, who discussed the disaster with French police and local government officials Tuesday at Chamonix at the foot of Mont Blanc, continued their talks, here Wednesday with Swiss officials conducting an airport inquiry.

Conclusions on the possible cause of the crash may be delayed by the severe weather conditions that have forced French officials to postpone efforts to recover bodies and parts of the shattered aircraft.

This task will be difficult and may not be completed until spring, officials said.

Bodies and debris remained scattered over a wide area of the snow-covered western slope, near the 4,810 metre peak as strong winds, snow and subzero temperatures would not allow helicopters to land.

French government authorities were scheduled to start an official investigation this week with the assistance of Swiss, Indian and Italian officials.

Police Break Up Funeral Racket Run By Mafia

PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Palermo police Wednesday broke up a Mafia funeral racket in which a cemetery warden was killed when he threatened to identify terrorist undertakers.

Police said they had arrested the two undertakers, who allegedly used strong-arm tactics to persuade smaller firms to give them the business of handling bodies from local hospitals.

The two organisations are alleged to have divided the burial market, each taking certain hospitals.

Another racket was removal of flowers from new graves for sale to other bereaved families, police said. The cemetery warden was allegedly killed by a blast from a sawn-off shotgun when he threatened to reveal the names of the men involved.

Maiwandwal...

(Contd. from page 3)

ning to be alert not only in reporting his speeches but in trying to keep abreast of all developments so that they can grasp the various issues he deals with.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Jan. 27.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying	Selling
Af. 74.75 (per one U.S. dollar)	75.25
Af. 209.30 (per one Pound Sterling)	210.70
Af. 1868.75 (per hundred German Mark)	1881.25
Af. 1513.15 (per hundred French Franc)	1523.28
Af. 1740.39 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1752.04

Jagan To Boycott Queen's Visit Next Month To Guiana

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—Dr. Cheddi Jagan's opposition People's Progressive Party announced yesterday it would boycott Queen Elizabeth's visit to British Guiana next month to demonstrate its solidarity with Africans in Rhodesia.

The Party said in a statement the British government had failed in its duty towards Africans by failing to crush the breakaway regime of Ian Smith.

It also accused Britain of having repressed by force the democratic rights of coloured peoples here, in Aden and elsewhere.

Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh are to visit British Guiana on Feb. 4 and 5 as part of a Caribbean tour.

Greek Soldiers Make Bread After Bakers Walk Off Jobs

ATHENS, January 27, (Reuter).—THOUSANDS of Greek police and troops were sent to bakeries across the nation last night and told to start making bread as yet another labour dispute hit strike-torn Greece.

Wednesday's move follows a day when 50,000 municipal workers walked off their jobs demanding better pay and pensions. The stoppage also hit hospitals and major public utilities.

Among the municipal workers were gravediggers. A spokesman for Athens Town Hall described the situation as desperate, with bodies piling up except where relatives and friends did the digging themselves, he said.

Thirty mayors from the Athens area yesterday discussed how to deal with increasing health problems arising from non-collection of garbage, now piled high on the streets of Athens. The city's mayor has appealed for troops to come in and clear it.

Contributing further to the chaos in Athens was a twice-daily stoppage by bus crews, at the rush hours.

Agricultural workers, civil engineers, veterinarians and geologists yesterday walked out until Saturday in protest against a proposed government wage cut. To top it all of 15,000 technicians from the telecommunications service was to begin a 48-hour pay strike from midnight last night.

The four-month old Greek government has mobilised special personnel to maintain services abroad and a skeleton service for local communications.

Backstage negotiations to end the bus strike appear to have failed and there is no sign of an early end to the nation-wide strike by municipal workers now in its 20th day.

The principle which distinguishes it from other such motors is the manner in which the combustion of fuel occurs. The designer has succeeded in producing a power unit which is able to utilise a maximum amount of fuel usefully and to reduce waste in the form of carbon, and poisonous exhaust fumes to a minimum which is well below that of any other fuel-burning motor.

Borrowing techniques from both diesel and gasoline motor technology, the FM engine consists of a special combustion chamber, where a spark plug ignites an injected quantity of fuel. This initial explosion serves to spark an explosion affecting a higher concentration mixture which has been evenly spread over the internal surface of a high-compression combustion chamber. In a sense it is an efficiently designed combination of gasoline and diesel engine.

A gasoline engine will usually produce from 4 per cent to 10 per cent carbon monoxide from its exhaust. This means that a far greater amount of fuel has volatilised and been converted into energy indicating a far more efficient combustion which can be translated into greater power for less fuel and at less cost.

The MAN engine, known as the "FM Motor", M-Verfahren (External Ignition M-Process), has multifuel engine. This means that it can run on different types of fuel.

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Moroccan King Disclaims Any Part In Ben Barka Affair

RABAT, January 27, (DPA).—KING Hassan II of Morocco last night disclaimed any Moroccan participation in the abduction from a Paris street in Oct. 29 of Moroccan opposition leader, Mehdi Ben Barka.

Addressing a group of 51 American journalists in the royal palace here, the Monarch said his country was involved in "this painful affair," only through the fact that the victim was a Moroccan national.

His country was the first to want the entire affair to be cleared up and the truth to come to light, but unfortunately, political passions had spun a veil over it.

"We have wanted to keep the affair on a legalistic level, but Morocco is not the only one involved in it," he said.

Up till now, the King said, it had been his conviction that Morocco was solely involved because of the nationality of the victim.

The event did not happen in Morocco, neither did Morocco initiate the legal investigation by Moroccan judges, and hitherto no Moroccans had been arrested or suspected.

Nevertheless, attempts were being made to prove to him that although the ones arrested were Frenchmen, Morocco bore the responsibility.

Finally, King Hassan said he had been told that those detained or suspected belonged to various sections of the French police, but through some hazard these various police officials had been "co-ordinated" by Moroccans.

This, he pointed out, would mean that Morocco exerted great authority in France.

De Gaulle is expected to make a clean sweep in reorganising the French security and secret police, and observers forecast a "rolling of heads" once the present investigations now under way clearly establish responsibilities in the abduction.

French officials ignored the short visit here by former Moroccan Foreign Minister Reda Gkadir, who claimed to have contacted "influential quarters," when he left here for home on Tuesday.

In contrast to Morocco, France evidently tries to refer the entire affair to a purely legalistic plane, falling back on the 1957 French-Moroccan agreement which prohibits the extradition of nationals of either country.

The French opposition is launching vicious attacks on the government despite Premier Georges Pompidou's admission that several French police official and secret service agents were involved in the affair.

Socialist Francois Mitterand, de Gaulle's competitor in the December presidential elections, on Wednesday demanded that all political responsibilities be revealed instead of stopping half way and prosecuting only the "minor malefactors".

Meanwhile, the French government Wednesday admitted that the Ben Barka scandal had exposed faults in the police service.

W. Germany To Help Fight Hunger In India

BONN, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—West Germany will join the United States, Britain and other countries in an international campaign to help fight hunger in India, it was announced here Wednesday.

A government spokesman said that in response to India's appeal for help, West Germany would send India fertilisers, powdered milk and other agricultural aid worth a total of 500,000 marks.

Bonn would also grant a credit of 12 million marks for the purchase of fertilisers.

U.S. Imports

(Contd. from page 4)

million registered in 1964.

However, while U.S. businesses are being called upon to expand exports in 1966, Secretary Connor noted that "again, we have not called for import restrictions under the programme".

Iraqi, Iranian Leaders Consult

BAGHDAD, Jan. 27, (Reuter).—

Hassan Dojeili, Iraq's Ambassador to Iran, said on his arrival in Baghdad Wednesday from Tehran that he would hold consultations with Iraqi officials about future talks on disputes between Iraq and Iran.

Dojeili called on Dr. Abdel-Rahman Al-Bazaz, the Premier and Foreign Minister, and Dr. Adnan Pachachi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Dojeili said Iraq and Iran had agreed to form a joint committee to investigate recent frontier incidents. He said Iraq and Iran would soon name their representatives so that the committee could start work.

Dojeili stressed the need to tackling problems "since while they are there, relations will continue to deteriorate".

He added these problems concerned not only navigation in Shatt Al-Arab, but also included water, grazing, consular affairs and ownership rights of nationals of each country in the other's territory, "as well as the insurgents' taking refuge in Iranian territory".

Dojeili paid tribute to the ancient historical and religious ties between the two countries and said he hoped normal relations would be restored between them.

Bulgarian...

(Contd. from page 5)

The budget law provides for the following balance-sheet:

Revenue-3,701,951,000 leva
Expenditure-3,691,332,000 leva
Revenue to exceed expenditure by 10,619,000 leva.



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American color film *The FBI Story*.

PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 4:30, and 9 p.m. Iranian black and white film *The World Of Money*

ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 9 p.m. Indian black and white film *Raky*

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